THE WATER SPOT 2000

BITS OF INFORMATION FROM THE HAWAI`I SAFE DRINKING WATER BRANCH

Volume 4, Issue 1 January/February 2000 Phone: (808) 586-4258

Now that the smoke has cleared from the start of the new millennium, it is once again time to get back to work. The year 2000 is expected to again provide a challenge to the staff of the Safe Drinking Water Branch and water purveyors.

As you can see we have changed the name of the newsletter to **"The Water Spot 2000"** and hope that with this change we can continue to improve on our efforts to provide the drinking water community with valuable and timely information regarding drinking water requirements.

We begin our first issue of the new century by providing you with information on fluoridation, training schedule for basic drinking water distribution system operators, information on the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, proposed revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule and the proposed Radon Rule.

LEGISLATIVE BILL TO PROPOSE FLUORIDATION OF COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS

As the 2000 State Legislature convenes for the 20th Legislative Session, one of the bills that will be on the minds of the Safe Drinking Water Branch and of special interest to water purveyors is one related to community water fluoridation. This bill, as proposed, would add a new section to Chapter 340E, Hawaii Revised Statutes and require the implementation of fluoride supplementation to public water systems with 1,000 or more service connections.

The revision to Chapter 340E, Hawaii Revised Statutes would add a new section, **Fluoridation of public water systems**, and states that the director shall adopt administrative rules requiring the fluoridation of public water systems serving 1,000 or more service connections. The rules would include the following:

(1) requirements that fluoridation concentrations should not be less than 0.6 milligrams per liter for a period more than seven consecutive days;
(2) requirements and procedures for maintaining proper concentrations of fluoride, including any testing, monitoring, record keeping and reporting;
(3) criteria pursuant to which the director may exempt public water systems from the requirements of this chapter;
(4) procedures and time lines to be followed by public water systems for the submittal of implementation plans and for the payment of expenses related to the purchase and installation of equipment;
(5) Department of Health shall reimburse public water systems subject to this section for the expenses associated with implementation planning and the purchase and installation of initial equipment;
(6) Department of Health shall share in meeting the operating and maintenance expenses of fluoridated public water systems initiated under the requirements of this section;
(7) public water systems subject to this section shall submit to the department, prior to December 31, 2001, implementation plans for the purchase and installation of equipment for review and approval; and
(8) all public water systems subject to this section shall comply with its requirements.

It is expected that the fluoridation of community water will effectively reduce tooth decay rates in Hawaii by as much as 65 percent, which will also effectively and significantly reduce private and public dental care expenditures.

It is also expected that the program implementation will be shared by the State and Counties with the States utilizing tobacco settlement funds (estimated at $12.5 million over a period of three years) to pay for initial expenses. Once implementation has been completed, the State will share with water purveyors future operations and maintenance costs. The Department of Health will also assume responsibility for the development of associated administrative rules and for program monitoring and quality assurance.

Please stay tuned to the local news (television, radio, and newspaper) for developing information on this issue.

BASIC DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OPERATOR TRAINING COURSE

FIVE-DAY TRAINING COURSE

** No Fee To Attend Course - Exam Fee is $20.00 **

WHERE: **LOCATIONS ON KAUAI, OAHU, MOLOKAI, MAUI, AND HAWAII**

WHEN: **FEBRUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 2000**
See the schedule below for the locations, dates, and times

PRESENTED BY: **RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CORPORATION**

SPONSORS: **THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, SAFE DRINKING WATER BRANCH AND THE HAWAII SECTION AWWA, WITH FUNDING FROM THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

In the near future, the Safe Drinking Water Act will require all community and nontransient noncommunity water systems to have at least two certified distribution system operators. To maintain their compliance status, water systems are strongly encouraged to send their operation and maintenance personnel who perform or supervise others performing work which could affect the quality of the drinking water, to one of the basic training courses for water distribution system operators. This course will cover material designed to help existing distribution system operators prepare to take the operator certification examination which will be administered on the last day.

COURSE TOPICS WILL INCLUDE:

- **OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES/WATER SOURCES/INFRASTRUCTURE**
- **DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FACILITIES/PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**
- **WELLS, PUMPS, AND MOTORS/FLOW AND PRESSURE REGULATION**
- **WATER QUALITY/SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT/CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**
- **WATER TREATMENT/DISINFECTION/CORROSION CONTROL**
- **LEAK DETECTION AND REPAIR/CROSS-CONNECTION/BACKFLOW PREVENTION**
- **SAFETY/OSHA REGULATIONS/CONSUMER RELATIONS**
- **SOLVING MATH PROBLEMS/ENGINEERING CONCEPTS REVIEW**
- **OPERATOR CERTIFICATION EXAM PREPARATION TIPS**

The workshop is sponsored by the Safe Drinking Water Branch with no charge for tuition or the course manuals. The U. S. EPA provided the funds for the operator training course. The training manuals were developed by Ken Kerri at California State University, Sacramento.

Rural Community Assistance Corporation will conduct the training and is not involved with the certification examinations. The AWWA, Hawaii Section, will obtain the distribution system operator certification examinations from the Association of Boards of Certification (ABC). The ABC will charge $20.00 per examination, which includes the preparation and correction of the exams by ABC. Mr. Larry Whang of the SDWB, assisted by the SDWB staff, will administer the examinations.

Please complete and mail the examination registration form with the $20.00 examination fee to Mr. Larry Whang at the SDWB. The mailing address is:

Safe Drinking Water Branch
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Rm 308
Honolulu, HI 96814.

The examination fee must be paid by a postal money order or a bank-issued cashier's check payable to "AWWA, Hawaii Section". **CASH OR PERSONNEL CHECKS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED**.

Registering for the operator certification examination will enroll one in the course. Space may be limited, so operators are requested to register early. **A copy of the examination registration form has been attached to the back of this newsletter.**

The ABC requires that operators pre-register for the certification examination. Therefore, operators who fail to pre-register will not be allowed to take the certification examination. Operators taking the training course must complete the training in its entirety to be eligible to take the operator certification examination at course end.

If any questions arise pertaining to the certification examination/registration, please contact Mr. Larry Whang at (808) 586-4258.

For questions about the training course, contact Mr. Glenn Johansen of RCAC at (808)961-6213.

The first **nine** of **eighteen** training course offerings are scheduled as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii - February 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9, 2000 (7:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. daily), at Department of Health - Environmental Health Facility.

Kona, Hawaii - February 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23, 2000 (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily), at Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority Facility.

Wailuku, Maui - February 29, March 1, 2, 7, and 8, 2000 (7:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. daily), at State Building Conference Room.

Lihue, Kauai - March 13, 14, 15, 20, and 21, 2000 (7:45 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily), at Kauai War Memorial Convention Hall.

Pearl City, Oahu - March 28, 29, 30, April 4, and 5, 2000 (7:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. daily) at Department of Health Laboratory Building.

Kaunakakai, Molokai - April 11, 12, 13, 18, and 19, 2000 (7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily), at Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Conference Room.

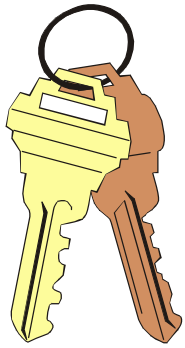
Pearl City, Oahu - May 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9, 2000 (7:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. daily) at Department of Health Laboratory Building.

Hilo, Hawaii - May 23, 24, 25, 30 and 31, 2000 (7:45 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. daily), at Department of Health - Environmental Health Building.

Kona, Hawaii - June 19, 20, 21, 27, and 28, 2000 (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily) at Natural Energy Laboratory Hawaii Authority Facility.

Note: This course schedule may be subject to change. Registrants will be notified of changes. The final nine course locations, dates, and times will be announced later this year.

JUST THOUGHT YOU'D WANT TO KNOW!!!



On Tuesday, October 12, 1999, the State of California Attorney General's Office issued a Proposition 65 warning on house keys. The Attorney General Office found that some keys, particularly those made of brass and nickel-silver contain up to 2 percent lead. When these keys were used in the way the manufacturer intended, the average high amount of lead deposited on the fingers is about 60 micrograms (and in some cases slightly higher). California's Proposition 65 limits exposure to 0.5 micrograms/day.

Based on this information, there are now recommendations that everyone thoroughly wash their hands after handling keys, particularly before preparing food, eating, smoking, applying make-up or engaging in activities that bring the hands near the face or mouth. The recommendations further advise that parents should be warned not to let children play with household keys as it is common for small children to put objects in their mouths.

JUST THOUGHT YOU'D WANT TO KNOW !!!

NEWSRelease: SDWB AWARDS FIRST DWSRF LOAN

The Department of Health will provide the Maui Department of Water Supply with a $7.9 million dollar low-interest loan to help the County improve its drinking water infrastructure. The loan - the first of its kind in the state - is part of a federal and state-supported revolving loan fund administered by the Health Department which aims to improve drinking water infrastructure statewide.

The low-interest loan will go towards upgrading the Kamole Weir surface water treatment facility in upcountry Maui. Improvements will include more efficient filters to help reduce the use of chemicals for pretreatment, the installation of standby power to handle power outages, and improved telecommunications.

"Maui County's successful participation in the loan program is an important step in helping the island comply with new drinking water requirements set by the Environmental Protection Agency," says Health Director Dr. Bruce Anderson. "As the first recipient of the loan program, Maui can also serve as a model for water purveyors across the state."

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) resulted from 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments that aimed to help public water systems enhance public health protection through increased regulatory compliance. DWSRF was set up to help water systems comply with the new federal regulations.

The Fund is a long-term source of financing based upon federal appropriations, and administered through the States. States contribute a match of 20 percent for any federal grant received.

In Hawai`i there are 134 public water systems which are required to meet national microbiological, chemical, radiological and turbidity standards. These include large county systems that serve large populations and smaller, largely rural systems that reach only a small number of homes. Many of these systems are eligible for and could benefit from the drinking water revolving loan fund program.

"Installation of new and upgraded treatment facilities can improve the quality of drinking water and better protect public health," Anderson says. "Drinking water systems across the state are encouraged to learn about the program and take advantage of the financing options."

Released on December 16, 1999
Release No. : DOH #99-72

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (DWSRF) PROGRAM

ATTENTION ALL Non-Federally Owned (sorry!) PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

The SDWB will be accepting "Proposed Project for DWSRF Funding" forms through March 30, 2000. Because of the lead time necessary to fulfill all of the federal requirements, such as public review and comment, all submittals must be received by SDWB or postmarked no later than March 30, 2000. **A copy of the form has been attached to the back of this newsletter.**

The intent of the DWSRF is to assist water systems in constructing the infrastructure needed to address current and future compliance problems. Qualifying projects which will be implemented over the next three (3) years will be ranked and included in the annually updated Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Priority List. In general, those projects which address the most serious risks to public health and are necessary to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act will be assigned the highest priority. Federal requirements also call for fifteen percent (15%) of the moneys available for funding projects to go to "small public water systems" (service population less than 10,000).

Please note that a submitted proposed form and the inclusion of the project on the Priority List will not guarantee the issuance of a loan. Already, we anticipate that the demand for funding may exceed the amount available for federal fiscal year 2000. In addition, qualifying for a loan will depend upon a number of factors including, but not limited to, the water system's ability to repay the loan. Also, EPA essentially prohibits loans to be given to any public water system that does not have adequate technical, financial, and managerial capacity to comply with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Such factors are critical as it is the goal to maintain a self sustaining fund that will be perpetually available to help all qualifying water systems. This is not a grant program!

Unfortunately, the DWSRF is not currently capable of issuing loans to privately owned, public water systems. However, proposed projects forms from privately owned, public water systems will still be accepted and their projects included on the priority list, as it is our intent to develop procedures that will allow all eligible systems to apply for DWSRF asssitance. In addition, listing all proposed projects will help document the need for continued and increased funding of the DWSRF.

Please note that you must complete one form for each project you wish to be considered. If your project was on a previous priority list, you may reaffirm your interest in receiving a SRF loan by writing to the SDWB or simply resubmitting the form if information needs to be updated.

We look forward to receiving your completed "Proposed Projects for DWSRF Funding" form(s) and working with you to address any drinking water compliance problems. If you have any questions, please contact Denise Dang or Stuart Yamada at 586-4258.

ENGINEERING SECTION APPROVES THIRTEEN WATER SOURCES IN 1999

For the calendar year 1999, a total of thirteen (13) source approvals were issued through the engineering section. The following is a summary of the sources approved through the engineering section for the 1999 calendar year (listed in chronological order):

Date	Name of Source	State Well #	Public Water System
01/04/99	Laniupoko Well	6-5138-01	PWS #251 Mahanalua Nui Subdivision
01/12/99	Lower Hamakua Ditch		PWS #161 DWS Haina (EMERGENCY approval - expired 04/08/99)
01/21/99	Nuuanu Upper Aerator Well	3-2149-03	PWS #331 BWS Honolulu-Windward-Pearl Harbor
02/01/99	Kapalama Well No. 1	3-2052-14	PWS #331 BWS Honolulu-Windward-Pearl Harbor
02/01/99	Kapalama Well No. 2	3-2052-13	PWS #331 BWS Honolulu-Windward-Pearl Harbor
06/18/99	Waimea Country Club Well	8-6235-01	PWS #130 DWS South Kohala (EMERGENCY approval - expired 12/31/99))
09/01/99	Maakua Well	3-3655-02	PWS #331 BWS Honolulu-Windward-Pearl Harbor
09/29/99	Hamakuapoko Well No. 1	6-5420-02	PWS #213 DWS Makawao (EMERGENCY approval - expired 12/31/99)
09/29/99	Hamakuapoko Well No. 2	6-5420-01	PWS #213 DWS Makawao (EMERGENCY approval - expired 12/31/99)
11/01/99	Kanoa Well 1	6-5731-02	PWS #212 DWS Wailuku
11/29/99	Olowalu-Elua Well	6-4936-01	PWS #209 Olowalu
12/21/99	Makapala Well	8-7345-04	PWS #139 DWS Niulii (EMERGENCY approval - expires 06/30/2000)
12/23/99	Parker Well No. 1	8-5846-01	PWS #160 DWS Lalamilo

EPA ISSUES PRE-PUBLICATION NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS

(Edited from the Lead and Copper Rule Minor Revisions FACT SHEET, December 1999, EPA/OGWDW)

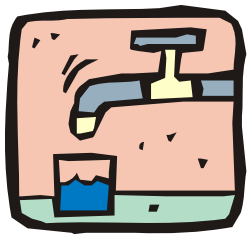
EPA has made minor changes to the Lead and Copper Rule. This pre-publication version of the Federal Register notice is subject to minor edits and format changes. The revisions do not affect the action levels, MCLs, or MCLGs, nor change the rule's basic requirement. The changes fall into several broad categories:

(1) **demonstration of optimal corrosion control:** clarify that systems must optimize corrosion control and continue to maintain and operate any corrosion control that is already in place; add the requirement, for systems that are deemed to be optimized because there is little or no corrosion occurring in their distribution system, to monitoring for lead and copper at tap samples once every (3) three years and meet the copper action level; change the way in which compliance with state-designated optimal water quality parameters (WQP) is determined.

(2) **lead service line replacement requirements:** requires systems subject to lead service line replacement requirements to replace the portion of the lead service line that they own; require systems that replace only part of a lead service line that they own to notify residents of the potential for temporary increase in lead levels and measures they can take to reduce lead levels.

(3) **public education requirements:** allows NTNCWS's and special-case CWSs to use alternative language which is more appropriate for their systems; provide more flexibility in the mode of delivery for public education, especially for NTNCWSs and those CWSs serving 3,300 or fewer people.

(4) **monitoring requirements:** allows systems with low lead and copper tap levels to conduct tap water monitoring and WQP tap monitoring once every 3 years without first conducting interim rounds of more frequent monitoring; allows NTNCWSs and certain CWSs that do not have enough taps where the water has stood motionless for at least 6 hours to collect samples from taps with the longest standing times; permits more flexibility in the time of year systems can conduct reduced monitoring; permit some ground water systems to limit biweekly entry point monitoring to representative locations; allows states to grant monitoring waivers to small systems with plumbing free of lead and copper containing materials; allows systems to reduce the frequency of source water monitoring if they have low levels of source water lead and copper; clarify and provide more flexibility in sampling site requirements; revises the resampling triggers for composite lead and copper source water samples; permits states to invalidate tap samples under certain circumstances; requires systems on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring to report to the State changes in treatment or an addition of a new water source.



(5) **analytical methods:** update the analytical methods for lead and copper to conform with changes in the standard methods for other inorganic chemicals.

(6) **reporting and recordkeeping requirements:** revise and streamline state reporting requirements; remove system reporting requirements that are redundant or no longer necessary, and add other reporting requirements that reflect the LCRMR; revise record keeping requirements for States to reflect the LCRMR; and

(7) **special primacy considerations:** add special primacy considerations for determining optimal WQP compliance when multiple samples are collected per day, to verify the completion of partial lead service line replacement activities, and designating alternative reduced lead and copper monitoring periods for CWSs.

These revisions will take effect 90 days after publications in the Federal Register although the states will have two years to adopt the rule. According to the preamble discussion, "because the effective date is well in advance of the deadline for State adoption of the revised regulations, EPA will take steps to enter into a cooperative agreement with the states to ensure that the primacy States (rather than EPA) continue to be the lead entity implementing these new requirements. Although EPA will enforce the new regulations until States get primacy for the revised regulations, States will share information with EPA about water system compliance with the new requirements.

More information regarding the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions may be found online at
www.epa.gov/ogwdw/standard/leadfs.html.

EPA PROPOSES RADON RULE

(Edited from information provided by the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators)

EPA has released its proposed Radon Rule. The following is an information summary regarding radon and the proposed Radon Rule.

Background Information

(1) Radon is naturally occurring and is found in groundwater, outdoor air, and indoor air (with about 98% of radon in indoor air coming from soil through building foundations and about 2% coming from groundwater).
(2) Radon is a carcinogen - EPA estimates 20,000 deaths per year from radon in indoor air with 168 of those deaths attributed to radon from drinking water, of those 168 deaths, 19 deaths (11%) are attributed to ingestion with the rest being attributed to inhalation after radon is transferred to the air.
(3) The national average concentration of radon in outdoor air is 0.4 pCi/l.
(4) EPA recommends mitigation if the indoor radon level in a building is equal to or greater than 4 pCi/l.
(5) The water to air transfer ratio is 10,000:1 (e.g., a radon level of 4,000 pCi/l in water is equal to a radon level of 0.4 pCi/l in air.).

Requirements of the 1996 SDWA Amendments

(1) EPA must withdraw the 1991 proposal for regulating radon in drinking water and perform additional research (e.g., risk assessment, cost analysis, etc.).
(2) By August 1999, EPA must propose a new MCLG and primary drinking water regulation for radon in drinking water.
(3) At the same time as it proposes an MCLG and MCL, EPA must also propose an AMCL and provide guidelines for MMM program plans to mitigate radon in indoor air if the proposed MCL for radon in drinking water is lower than the national average concentration of radon in outdoor air. States would have the option of either adopting the MCL or adopting the AMCL and implementing a statewide MMM program plan.
(4) EPA must review and approve state MMM program plans and local MMM program plans in those states where a state MMM program plan has not been approved.

Requirements of the Proposed Radon Rule

(1) Will only apply to public community water systems that use groundwater (including groundwater that is under the direct influence of surface water.).
(2) MCLG = zero; MCL = 300 pCi/l; AMCL = 4,000 pCi/l.
(3) MMM program plans may be established on either the state level (if state adopts the AMCL) or locally (if state adopts the MCL).
(4) EPA will review and approve state MMM program plans in those states that adopt the AMCL and states will be required to review and approve local MMM program plans if the state adopts the MCL (NOTE: not consistent with the statutory language of the 1996 SDWA Amendment for radon).
(5) Special primacy requirement that states indicate how they will implement a statewide MMM program plan or how they will review and approve local MMM program plans.
(6) Required elements of a MMM program plan: a process for public participation, quantitative goals (either as absolute numbers or as percentages), an implementation plan, and a plan for measuring and reporting results.
(7) EPA will review state MMM program plans informally every two years and then formally once every five years
(8) States will review local MMM program plans once every five years.
(9) EPA has the right to withdraw approval of a state MMM program plan if the goals are not being attained; systems in that state would then need to either implement a local MMM program plan or comply with the MCL of 300 pCi/l.
(10) Monitoring requirements include: sampling at the point of entry to the distribution system, initial sampling would require four consecutive quarters, and reduced monitoring would be at the state's discretion and may allow a reduction to one sample every three years or a waiver requiring one sample every nine years.
(11) Public notification language
(12) Consumer confidence report language (including a requirement to indicate that radon in drinking water is a health concern prior to implementation of the rule).

For more information regarding the proposed Radon Rule may be found online at:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/radon/proposed.html

The Water Spot 2000 is published by the Safe Drinking Water Branch, Environmental Management Division of the Hawai`i State Department of Health and is distributed to water purveyors, water system operators, staff, consultants, and other interested parties.

The Water Spot 2000 may also be viewed on the Safe Drinking Water Branch's web site at:
http://www.hawaii.gov/health/eh/sdwb

Please send your THE WATER SPOT 2000 suggestions, ideas, questions or comments to:

OR

Safe Drinking Water Branch
State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 308
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Fax us at (808) 586-4370, Attn: "THE WATER SPOT 2000"

SDWB WEB SITE:
http://www.hawaii.gov/health/eh/sdwb
HISWAP WEB SITE:
http://www.aloha.net/~will/hiswap.html

The Water Spot 2000 (January/February 2000)
Safe Drinking Water Branch
Environmental Management Division
Hawai`i Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 308
Honolulu HI 96814

004 H 376

BOARD OF CERTIFICATION OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM OPERATORS
STATE OF HAWAII

Distribution System Operators
Examination Registration Form
In Conjunction with Capacity Development Program
Basic Operator Training Classes

EXAM FEE: $20.00 postal money order or bank-issued cashier's check payable to the AWWA, Hawaii Section.

Please submit the exam fee and the completed application form to:

Board of Certification of Public Water System Operators
Hawaii Department of Health
Environmental Management Division
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 308
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4920

Phone: (808) 586-4258
Fax: (808) 586-4370

. . . . . .

REGISTRATION FOR RETROACTIVE CERTIFICATION EXAM
(Please type or print information)

For: _____
Name (Last) (First) (Middle Initial)

_____
Street, Box, or Route

_____
City and State Zip Code

_____
Home Phone No. Business Phone No. Social Security No.

_____
Date assigned as operator Operator Grade Level

_____
Public Water System Name PWS I.D. No.

PROPOSED PROJECT FOR DWSRF FUNDING

Project Title: _____

Project Description: _____

_____

Please enter the figures for the following activities eligible under the DWSRF that you wish to finance:

Planning:	Estimated Cost: $_____	Projected Starting Date: _____
Design:	Estimated Cost: $_____	Projected Starting Date: _____
Construction:	Estimated Cost: $_____	Projected Starting Date: _____

Public Water System No. _____ System Name: _____

County: _____ Total Population Served by System: _____

The Census information on the right must be obtained from the most recent Federal Census summary of social, economic, and housing characteristics for the water system or area benefiting from the project:

Census Designated Place
or CDP: _____

Median Household Income: _____

Percent of Families
with income below poverty level: _____ %

Check the appropriate line(s) which best describes the proposed project:

Project Type:

___ T1. Address acute health effects (Surface Water Treatment Rule, Total Coliform Rule, Nitrate standard).

___ T2. Address chronic health effects (Lead and Copper Rule, Phases I, II, and V Rules, etc.).

___ T3. Consolidation of water systems.

___ T4. Address other concerns.

Project Level:

___ L1. Potable Water source.

___ L2. Water treatment facility.

___ L3. Distribution and transmission systems.

___ L4. Storage facilities.

Project Function:

___ F1. Build a new treatment facility.

___ F2. Upgrade or replace treatment facilities to improve drinking water quality by preventing contaminants from entering the system.

___ F3. Develop source to replace existing, contaminated source of drinking water.

___ F4. Upgrade or replace storage, distribution and transmission facilities to prevent contaminants from entering the system.

___ F5. Consolidate systems with insufficient technical, managerial, and financial capability to maintain compliance with drinking water regulations.

Additional Comments: _____